

REPORT OF STATE SUPERVISOR OF OILS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 1, 1894.

To HON. S. S. GORBY,

State Geologist of Indiana:

SIR—In accordance with the statutes providing for the appointment of a State Supervisor of Oil Inspection and Deputy Supervisors of Mineral Oils and other substances, and to regulate the sale of the same for illuminating purposes, I herewith submit my third annual report for the inspection of illuminating oils, for the period commencing November 1, 1892, and including October 31, 1893.

N. J. HYDE,

State Supervisor of Oil Inspection.

REPORT OF STATE SUPERVISORS OF OILS.

The total number of barrels of oil inspected from November 1, 1892, to and including October 31, 1893, amounted to two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-four (245,534). Of this number two hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-two (244,652) barrels were approved, and eight hundred and eighty-two (882) were rejected. After deducting the number of barrels rejected there remained two hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-two (244,652) for consumption in Indiana, showing an increase of over ten thousand (10,000) barrels over the preceding year, and a decrease of more than twelve hundred (1,200) barrels of rejected oil, which speaks well for the vigilance and efficiency of the Supervisors.

The following tables will show the number of barrels approved, number rejected, with total number of barrels inspected during the year; as well as the inspection by months, by stations, and place of manufacture; together with other information pertaining to the inspections, etc. :

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER BARRELS APPROVED AND REJECTED.

Number of barrels approved	244,652
Number of barrels rejected	882
Total number of barrels inspected for year	245,534

TOTAL INSPECTIONS BY MONTHS.

	Approved.	Rejected.	Total.
November	26,667	430	27,097
December	34,667	92	34,759
January	27,849	120	27,969
February	25,350	240	25,590
March	20,753	. . .	20,753
April	17,379	. . .	17,379
May	13,893	. . .	13,893
June	10,469	. . .	10,469
July	9,771	. . .	9,771
August	12,656	. . .	12,656
September	19,361	. . .	19,361
October	25,837	. . .	25,837
Total	244,652	882	245,534

NUMBER BARRELS INSPECTED BY STATIONS.

	<i>Approved.</i>	<i>Rejected.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Evansville.	18,594	360	18,954
Vincennes.	8,269	. . .	8,269
New Albany.	11,374	. . .	11,374
Jeffersonville.	1,600	. . .	1,600
Madison.	2,758	. . .	2,758
Aurora	2,205	. . .	2,205
Greensburg	495	. . .	495
Columbus	1,887	. . .	1,887
Muncie	2,920	. . .	2,920
Richmond.	5,850	. . .	5,850
Indianapolis.	65,608	522	66,130
Crawfordsville.	3,411	. . .	3,411
Terre Haute.	8,996	. . .	8,996
Lafayette	12,970	. . .	12,970
Kokomo	1,610	. . .	1,610
Logansport	10,161	. . .	10,161
Rochester	915	. . .	915
Whiting	5,233	. . .	5,233
Delphi	230	. . .	230
Valparaiso	1,239	. . .	1,239
Hammond.	3,106	. . .	3,106
Peru	5,517	. . .	5,517
Marion	4,023	. . .	4,023
Huntington	2,214	. . .	2,214
Fort Wayne	14,158	. . .	14,158
South Bend	8,180	. . .	8,180
Goshen	2,572	. . .	2,572
Michigan City	2,258	. . .	2,258
Elkhart.	9,880	. . .	9,880
Laporte.	2,339	. . .	2,339
Cincinnati.	7,518	. . .	7,518
Mansfield	3,672	. . .	3,672
Lima	8,315	. . .	8,315
Toledo	1,524	. . .	1,524
Cleveland.	3,051	. . .	3,051
Total	244,652	882	245,534

TABLE SHOWING PLACE OF MANUFACTURE AND NUMBER OF BARRELS.

Whiting, Ind	65,365
Cleveland, Ohio	22,717
Lima, Ohio	123,395
Findlay, Ohio	2,183
Cincinnati, Ohio	670
Marietta, Ohio	420
Toledo, Ohio	4,034
Oil City, Pa.	9,017
Pittsburgh, Pa.	7,272
Bear Creek, Pa.	2,640
Franklin, Pa.	610
Freedom, Pa.	2,051
Titusville, Pa.	310
Rossville, Pa.	193
Reno, Pa.	845
Washington, Pa.	758
Carrapolis, Pa.	126
Allegheny, Pa.	449
Bradford, Pa.	262
St. Louis, Mo	92
Parkersburgh, W. Va	2,125
Total	245,534
Indiana	65,365
Ohio	153,419
Pennsylvania	24,533
West Virginia	2,125
Missouri	92
Total	245,534

A careful enforcement of the law by a corps of competent deputies again enables a report of immunity from loss of life or property. Occasionally you will see in the papers reports of lamp explosions, but, upon investigating the matter, that investigation proves it to be caused by gross negligence or carelessness. It does not seem as if any legal restrictions would prevent such accidents, until people learn by experience to be more careful in handling and filling their lamps, keeping them clean, and stop using oil to light their fires with.

As to the general working of the law, it is gratifying to be able to report that there have been no deliberate and intended violations of it. The country merchants in some portions of the State have bought oil from manufacturers and attempted to sell the same without first having it inspected. In every instance the offenders have invariably pleaded ignorance of the law, and upon a thorough investigation of the case, I have

requested the deputies to allow it to weigh in mitigation, where there was no reasonable doubt of their sincerity. It has been my chief object to secure the fullest compliance with the law by all persons interested either in the sale or use of all illuminating oils, with as little litigation as possible. I have been led to adopt this policy by early learning that in almost all cases of attempted violations of the law, the offenders were imposed upon by representatives of manufactories and jobbers, who, so long as they sold their oil, cared nothing for the consequences to the unsuspecting merchant. The usual form of deception is to assure the merchant that they sold nothing but strictly Indiana Legal Test Oil, leaving him to assume that the oil would, in all respects, come within the legal requirements of the State law; and in most cases the merchant, having never read or heard of the inspection law, would proceed to sell the oil without hesitation, and in good faith, when, in fact, the oil had never been inspected or branded by an Indiana inspector, and was, in no wise, legal oil. To prevent, as much as possible, the further continuance of such acts upon the part of unscrupulous dealers, I have had printed ten thousand (10,000) of the following circulars and mailed them to all merchants that handle petroleum oils, with the belief that it would be the means of placing such merchants on their guard against such dealers, as well as instructing them in regard to portions of the law pertaining to their business.

NOTICE.

To Dealers in Petroleum Oils:

Having been appointed State Supervisor of Oil Inspection for Indiana, I wish to call your attention to the following sections of law pertaining to the trade:

SEC. 5155. SELLING UNINSPECTED OIL. If any person or persons, or agent for any person, shall sell, or attempt to sell, to any person in this State any such oils, to be consumed within this State for illuminating purposes, whether manufactured in this State or not, before having the same inspected as provided in this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a penalty, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 5157. SELLING EMPTY BRANDED BARRELS. Any person or persons selling, or in any way disposing of, an empty, or partly empty, barrel, cask, or package which has been branded by the Inspector or Deputy Inspector, before thoroughly cancelling, removing and effacing the inspection brand on the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined, for each offense, the sum of fifty dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for any period not more than sixty days.

SEC. 5158. INJURY FROM UNINSPECTED OIL. Any person or persons who shall sell, or keep for sale, to be consumed within this State for illuminating or combusive purposes, any oil or oils whatever, not duly inspected and approved, according to the provisions of this act, shall be liable in damages to the amount

of any injury resulting from the use of such oil or oils to the person or persons injured in person or property; and such damages may be recovered by proceedings in the several Circuit Courts of this State, the same as damages may be recovered in other civil cases.

It shall be the duty of the inspector who shall know of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, to enter complaint before any Court of competent jurisdiction against any person so offending.

SEC. 5162. FALSE BRANDING. Any person, not a duly authorized Inspector or Deputy Inspector, who shall brand with an Inspector's brand any barrel, cask or package, or other vessel containing oil for illuminating or combusive purposes, or any person who shall fill, or cause to be filled for use, any package, cask, barrel or other vessel having an Inspector's brand thereon, without first having the oil inspected and approved as this act provides, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than forty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars.

The law must be enforced impartially and honestly, without fear or favor.

Acting upon instructions received from you last March to this department, requesting me to make an exhibit of the petroleum products gathered from the Indiana oil fields, I at once set to work to carry out said instructions to the best of my ability with the limited time at my disposal and the small space allotted for this exhibit by the managers of the Mines and Mining Department of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. And I take pleasure in reporting the said exhibit as being favorably received by the managers and awards made favorable to said exhibit. Fifty samples of oil were shown in quart jars arranged in a pyramid, the whole surmounted by a five-gallon jar of paraffine wax. The samples of crude oil were obtained from different sections of the State, as follows: Vigo, Jay, Blackford, Wells, Huntington, Grant, Howard, Randolph and Pulaski Counties.

After reserving a portion of the crude oil, I caused the rest to be refined into different samples of lubricating and illuminating oils, which refining was done by the Standard Oil Company, at Whiting, Ind., the largest refinery in the world, and I wish to herewith extend my thanks to Mr. J. A. Moffette, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company, and Mr. G. P. France, superintendent of the works at Whiting, for their kindness in assisting me in making the exhibit. Below will be found a table and complete description of the exhibit.

14 samples labeled	Indiana crude.
2 samples labeled	Crude distillate.
2 samples labeled	Crude naptha.
2 samples labeled	Refined oil distillate.
2 samples labeled	Refined naptha distillate.
2 samples labeled	300° fire test distillate.
1 sample labeled.	Stove naptha.
1 sample labeled.	Oleum spirits.
1 sample labeled.	Eldorado engine.
1 sample labeled.	Eldorado castor.

1 sample labeled.	30° cold test engine oil.
1 sample labeled.	Atlantic red oil.
1 sample labeled.	Zone paraffine oil.
1 sample labeled.	Diamond paraffine oil.
1 sample labeled.	Straw paraffine oil.
1 sample labeled.	Renown engine oil.
1 sample labeled.	Filtered cylinder oil.
1 sample labeled.	Red neutral oil.
1 sample labeled.	White neutral oil.
1 sample labeled.	Capital cylinder oil.
1 sample labeled.	Zero cold test black oil.
1 sample labeled.	Summer cold test black oil.
1 sample labeled.	Crude paraffine wax.
1 sample labeled.	Railroad signal oil.
1 sample labeled.	Eocene.
1 sample labeled.	Water white Indiana test.
1 sample labeled.	Water white California test.
1 sample labeled.	Standard white Indiana test.
1 sample labeled.	Standard white 112° test.
1 sample labeled.	Headlight 175° test.
1 sample labeled.	Indiana legal test.

All of which was carefully packed and shipped to destination, and placed in proper position, to so remain until the final close of the Exposition, after which they will be shipped to the State Museum of the Geological Department of Indiana, and left as an exhibit of Indiana's oil product.

As Indiana is now coming to the front very fast as an oil producing State a few facts at this time may be of great interest to the general public. By referring back to the table showing place of manufacture, you will find that sixty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five (65,365) barrels of illuminating oil were used in this State alone, manufactured from Indiana crude; not including gasoline, lubricating oils or other products, which, no doubt, will more than double the illuminating oils in number of barrels shipped into all sections of the State. But this is only a small portion of Indiana's product that is being refined. It is shipped in large quantities to the southwestern and western States, and wherever it is being used, I am reliably informed, is giving universal satisfaction; and I know that in this State no other oils show any better qualities than that manufactured from Indiana crude. During the beginning of the year 1893 one of the daily papers of this city sent a correspondent over the entire oil producing section of this State, who made a very complete and exhaustive report, which was afterwards published, creating a great deal of favorable comment and surprise, as very few persons had any idea of the vast amount of wealth concealed under Indiana's soil, and causing hundreds of people to flock to the oil fields to see and investigate its truthfulness. While at the present time the oil

industry is only in its infancy, it is the general opinion of those best informed that Indiana will soon be in the foremost rank in point of production. Following are a few statistics, which up to the present time are, I am reliably informed, correct. Up to January 1, 1893, there were one hundred and fifty-one (151) producing wells in this State. During the year 1893 there were completed six hundred and fifty-seven (657) wells; of this number fifty-six (56) were dry wells, and seventy (70) wells were abandoned during the year, leaving six hundred and eighty-two (682) producing wells at the end of the year, December 31, 1893, while there were at the close of the year forty-three wells being drilled. The total output of the six hundred and eighty-two (682) wells was two millions three hundred and thirty-five thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight (2,335,288) barrels, which is all refined in this State. Of the six hundred and eighty-two (682) wells about two hundred and twenty-five (225) are flowing wells, and the balance, four hundred and fifty-seven (457), are being pumped.

There is an average of five men employed on each drilling well during the time it is being sunk. As it requires labor that is skilled in such work the wages paid are from three (3) to four (4) dollars per day. After completion a well is usually operated by one man, commonly called a pumper. However, two men are frequently required to run one pumping well, but often one man will run two flowing wells, so the average is about one pumper to each well. Fifty dollars (\$50) per month is the usual salary paid pumpers. The pipe line companies employ on the average about one hundred (100) men, who receive a salary of from fifty (50) to ninety (90) dollars per month, which does not include the superintendents and other officers of the company.

One can hardly conceive the vast amount of money and labor it takes to handle this product of Indiana's oil fields when you consider the refineries, storage tanks, pumping stations, pipe lines, tank cars, cooper shops for the manufacturing of the barrels, boxes and such necessary things as are required for the handling of this product, but all must concede that a very valuable industry has been added to the manufacturing interests of the State as a result of the oil discoveries. The wells mentioned and included in this report are distributed through the counties of Jay, Wells, Adams, Blackford and Grant. While other portions of the State have shown indications that oil may be found, the above mentioned counties have shown the greatest yield up to the present time, and comprise what is commonly called the oil fields of the State.

Below I give a recapitulation of the number of wells, location and daily average production for 1893.

Number of producing wells Jan. 1, 1893	151	
Number completed during year 1893.	657	
Total		808
Number of dry wells	56	
Number of wells abandoned during 1893.	70	
Total		126
Leaving number of producing wells Jan. 1, 1894		682

Divided as follows:

Jay County	279
Wells County	270
Blackford County	45
Adams County.	85
Grant County	3
Making a total of	682

Wells now in use:

Number of flowing wells	225
Number of pumping wells	457
Total	682

Daily average production by months for the year 1893, is as follows:

Months.	Bbls. per Day.
January.	3,607.24
February	3,429.48
March	4,340.29
April	4,883.10
May	6,030.28
June	6,987.21
July	7,150.53
August	8,011.40
September.	8,187.15
October	8,147.35
November.	8,186.89
December	7,614.13

Making a total output from these wells of 2,335,288 barrels for the year 1893.

Showing the number of wells completed for oil during the year by months:

MONTH.	Wells Completed.	New Production Bbls.	Dry Wells.	Drilling.	Rigs Up.	Abandoned Wells.
January	20	1,206	7	23	13	4
February	30	911	10	19	15	
March	28	2,805	7	24	15	9
April	40	5,600	9	17	14	4
May	52	2,925	17	24	22	4
June	53	5,060	7	44	28	
July	52	3,550	11	39	38	6
August	62	3,790	12	50	42	
September	77	3,620	17	54	35	3
October	81	3,000	14	67	44	
November	83	2,395	19	62	47	11
December	83	2,318	12	67	51	6
In Grant County	4		4			

WELLS COMPLETED IN JAY COUNTY, IND., IN 1893, BY MONTHS.

MONTH.	Wells Completed.	New Production Bbls.	Dry Wells.	Drilling.	Rigs Up.
January	5	525	2	14	12
February	14	620	2	7	9
March	14	1,770	3	15	9
April	23	4,600	5	10	9
May	31	1,750	10	11	10
June	24	2,960	5	44	28
July	22	2,150	3	26	20
August	30	2,250	5	31	23
September	45	2,390	11	30	10
October	28	850	8	12	10
November	13	320	4	10	5
December	8	95	5	11	11

WELLS COMPLETED IN WELLS COUNTY, IND., IN 1893, BY MONTHS.

MONTH.	Completed Wells.	New Production Bbls.	Dry Wells.	Drilling.	Rigs Up.
January	8	605		5	2
February	7	176		8	1
March	10	1,000	2	6	4
April	9	680		4	4
May	13	865	3	18	10
June	19	1,490		16	8
July	17	1,010	2	6	8
August	18	830	3	8	12
September	15	320	2	12	10
October	32	1,235	4	38	24
November	52	1,500	10	34	34
December	54	1,583	5	41	29

WELLS COMPLETED IN ADAMS COUNTY, INDIANA, IN 1893, BY MONTHS.

MONTH.	Com- pleted Wells.	New Pro- d'ction Bbls.	Dry Wells.	Drill- ing.	Rigs Up.
January.	7	70	5	5	5
February.	7	115	4	4	5
March.	3	30	2	3	2
April.	5	320	1	3	1
May.	8	310	4	5	2
June.	10	610	2	6	5
July.	12	390	5	3	2
August.	7	390	1	4	5
September.	9	300	2	5	6
October.	9	465	1	9	4
November.	7	240	2	6	3
December.	11	395	1	8	7

WELLS COMPLETED IN BLACKFORD COUNTY, INDIANA, IN 1893, BY MONTHS.

MONTH.	Com- pleted Wells.	New Pro- d'ction Bbls.	Dry Wells.	Drill- ings.	Rigs Up.
January.	2	...	2	2	...
February.	1	5	...	...	...
March.	3	...	3	...	...
April.	...	...	...	...	...
May.	...	...	...	2	4
June.	1	...	1	4	8
July.	7	320	1	6	3
August.	8	320	2	7	9
September.	12	450	1	8	6
October.	11	335	2	12	5
November.	10	245	1	7	4
December.	...	...	...	...	...

The probabilities are that a greater number of wells will be drilled during the ensuing year than have been sunk altogether in the past, and I hope to be able to make in my next report a complete account of everything pertaining to this industry.

In conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to repeat that I have every reason to believe that the law is being enforced impartially and honestly. There have been no deliberate violations of the law, and I am gratified to know that the law is accomplishing all that was intended by its enactment, and the consumer is more than compensated by its existence and enforcement in the saving of life and property.

To my deputies I extend an expression of my sense of appreciation of their efficiency and willingness at all times to aid and assist me in enforcing the law.

Respectfully submitted,

N. J. HYDE,

State Supervisor of Oil Inspection.